gallon; port wine, seventy-five cents per gallon; champagne, one dollar per gallon; ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon—in cacks, fifteen cents per gallon; but iron, fifteen dollars per fon; iron for railroads, not exceeding six inches high, twelve dol-

nays 91, two-thirds not voting in the affirmativ

PERHING BOUNTIES.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, moved that there be a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to report back from the Committee on Commerce Senate bill repealing all laws or parts of laws granting an allowance or bounty to vessels engaged in the fishing trade from and after the 31st of December, 1859; which metion was not agreed to—yeas 104, nays 104.

CERTAIN ENTRIES.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, moved that the rules be

suspended in order to enable him to move that Senate bill to confirm certain entries heretofore allowed under

the act entitled " An act making appropriations for th

service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856," be taken from the Speak-er's table; which motion did not prevail—ayes 81, noes 62—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

tion of the usual resolution terminating general debat on the subject to be considered in five manutes, the Hous

went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Horxixs, of Virginia, in the chair,) and pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropri ations for the service of the Post Office Department du

ring the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to add at the end of

the paragraph appropriating \$12,633,060, for the transportation of the inland mails, a proviso that the contrac-

of Butterfield & Company for carrying the mail from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California, be so construed as to allow said contractors to carry it by any route they may select; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to add at the end of

the paragraph appropriating \$70,000 for advertising a proviso that the advertisement of mail-routes through each State and Territory shall be made only in two acwapapers in that State or Territory having the largest circulation; pending which—

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, moved to amend the amend-

mr. MORKIS, of Hilmos, moved to amend the amend-ment so as to provide that these advertisements shall not be published in any paper in the city of Washington; which amendment was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was agreed to ayes

, noes 60. Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, then moved to add a fur-

ther proviso that two papers shall not be selected in any city or town in the same State or Territory; which amend

ment was agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, then moved that the entire

Mr. NiCholis, or Onio, then moved that the entire paragraph, as amended, be stricken out; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 64, noes 65.

Mr. COLFAX, of indiana, moved that the appropriation of \$100,000 for blanks be stricken out, and an appropriation of \$80,000 for blanks, the printing of which shall be given to the lowest responsible hidder, be inserted; which amendment was agreed to—ayes 63, noes

Mr. OLIN, of New York, moved to add at the end of

Mr. Ohl N. of New York, moved to add at the chal of the paragraph appropriating \$50,000 for wrapping paper a provise that the contract for its purchase shall be given to the lowest bidder; which amendment was agreed to. Mr. Ohl N also moved that a similar provise be added to the paragraph appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of mail locks, keys, and stamps; but afterwards with-

Mr. HATCH, of New York, renewed it; pending

which—
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohlo, without taking

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. WOOD, of Maine, moved that the rules be sus-pended, in order to enable him to introduce the follow

The rules were suspended, and the resolution agreed

On motion of Mr. WOOD, of Maine, the House then

rain went into Committee of the Whole on the state of

The committee reassembled promptly at the appointed our, and resumed the consideration of the President's

annual message.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Maine, condemned the extravagan

of the administration, holding that profligacy in expendi-ture was corruption, and the Dred Scott decision, which, he said, carried slavery into all the Territories. Me-sus FOSTER, of Maine, and GHLMER, of South Caro-

lina, obtained leave to print speeches, the latter upon the coal regions of North Carolina, and the advantages of the Deep River Valley for a foundry. Mr LOYEJOY, of Illinois, contended that men who.

or of its repeal.

Mr. HATCH, of New York, said the inland commer

in the treasury,
Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, opposed specific duties
and defended the course of the Secretary of the Treasury
Other gentlemen made speeches; and at a late hom
the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Miss Baker, the blind poetess, is at Richmond.

the Union, (Mr. Sayru, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and took a recess until 7 o'clock, p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

ing resolution:

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, after the adop

per pound, &c

YEAS Messra. lingham, Bishop,

converse to the senator from Vermont, but at this stage of the session he felt bound to press the appropriation bills as far as he could, and therefore askal the yeas and

Libran Kowe Reps

nays on the motion.

The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 24, mays 39—as follows:

YEAS—Monary Bell, Impler, Beaderick, Brown, Cameron, Chambler, Christ, Cullamer, O'elliendent, Brewn, Do Sille, Fessanden, Bod, Francisco, Johnson, G. Tennesco, Malloy, Popl, Silce, Sampon, Sediada, Trompisson of Knobscoty, Transball, and Weste. 24.

NATS—Mesers, Alim. Bules, Bayned, Bright, the harms, they Cling Market and Common Boundary, Bullet, Bayned, Bright, the harms, they form the harms, they find the harms of the harms, they for the harms of the h

TRUMBULL spoke in favor of the amendment Mr. HALE moved to amount the amendment by adding ther the words "United States" the following: "and aid in the several countries to which the minister, consil, or other officer is accredited."

Mr. SIMMONS said he had no objection to that, and

Mr. SIMMONS said he had no objection to that, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to Mr. GREEN remarked that the consequence of adopting this amendment would be that where there was a loss in exchange the government of the United States would pay the expense; but where there was a premium, the minister would put the difference in his own pocket. The present law was right, and the amendment ought to

ed down. question being taken, the amendment was reject-

VFAS Messra Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Colliuer, Crittondom, Davis, Bigon, Boolittle, Burkee, Fessonden, Foot,
ottondom, Davis, Bigon, Boolittle, Burkee, Fessonden, Foot,
ottondom, Davis, Bigon, Boolittle, Burkee, Fessonden, Foot,
ottondom, Burkee, Liver, Kennedy, King, Pugb, Seward, Sammons,
small, Walle, and Wheou.—24.
NATS Abserve Alber, Bates, Isayurd, Benjamin, Bigler, Chemist,
ory, Chogiman, Boughay, Fishe, Fitzentriek, Green, Gwin, Hate,
smannd, Rossoto, Hunder, Jeorgen, Johnes, Lam, Mallory, Mason,
Bi, Kaid, Elee, Schastin, Shielda, Shield, Smith, Stuart, Thompson,
Emutak, Trombis, and Ward—35.

M. SM. Chill, Allerta,

Mr. SIZOELL thought the amendment adopted the other day on the motion of the semator from Ohio [Mr. Prour] would prevent the usual expenditure out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse. That proviso was as follows:

"Provided, That no other ambassador, envoy extra

Mr. S moved to add to the provise the following:
"And provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the disbursament of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of fereign intercourse at the disposition of the President;" which was agreed Mr. PUGH submitted another amendment, which he

said would save about \$31,000 per annum; but it was rejected—year 25, mays 29.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—year

35, nays 23 - as follows: 13, mays 23—as follows: YKAS—Mesers Allen, Bater, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Chagman, Collamer, Crittsaden, Couglas, Fersondeo, Fitch, Foot, Greek, Gwin, Hammend, Hunter, Iversen, Inhaeson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, tillee, Seward, Sidell, Smith, Staart, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulce - 26.

NAYS - Mesers. Broderick, Cameron, Clark, Clay, Davis, Dixon,
Donttule, Durkee, Fitzpatrick Fester, Halo, Hamila, Harban, Johnson
of Tennessee, King, Pugh, R.D. Simmon , Toombe, Trumbull, Wade

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba by negotiation.

Mr. MASON submitted amondment, which at the proper time he should offer as a austitute for the bill, which is to the effect that Congress fully approves the policy in the message of the President respecting the propriety and the ultimate necessity of acquiring the island of Cuba by the United States; that whilst refraining at this time from any committal as to future measures which circumstance, whether affecting the peaceful relations of the two countries or the safety of the United States, may render necessary, it is deemed sufficient at present only to delare that whenever it shull seem fit to spain to transfer the island the United States will be prepared receive if on terms that shall be just and equitable to both countries, and for a fair equivalent; and that because of the posi-tion of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico, and more es-pecially because of its proximity to the coast of the Uni-ted States, this government can never remain neutral under any Europaan or other policy which should sepa-rate Cuba from the dominion of Spain in favor of any forign power.

Mr. COLLAMER remarked that this was much the

most important measure which had ever been presented to the consideration of Congress since he had had any connection with it, as a member of either house. This connection with 16, as a member of either nouse. This was not so much on account of the mere proposition to purchase Guba, for that was but a single step; but it was the policy which it involved—the great ultimate projects which necessarily fellow in its train when that step is taken. Our policy in relation its train when that step is taken. Our policy in relation to Cuba had certainly been a very uniform one, so far as the public have known it; and the first thing that struck him was that fbis bill proposes an entire change of this policy. This government had frequently expressed its willingness to allow Cuba to remain in the possession of Spain, but it could not consent to its passing into the hands of any other power. What new development had there been which should lead the President to abandon hathes of any other beautiful fead the President to abanden this settled policy? Nothing had been advanced, except the idea that we must grow and extend one territory, as England, France, and other great nations do, which extend their away by conquest. The report of the committee asks us to inaugurate this course of national policy, and to acquire Cuba as the initiatory step in that policy. But Mr. C. denied that it was the national law of pro-But Mr. C. denied that it was the pational law of pro-gress and improvement of a nation that it must extend its territory. We should strive to render our country fertile and productive, rather than steal from our neighbors. There was a wide distinction between this country and the despotic governments of Europe as to our policy. They conquer distant provinces and hold them as colonies; but we want no colonies. The Dred Scott decision had established the fact that all new terri-Sout decision had established the fact that all new territory which we acquire must be admitted to an equal participation in the affairs of our government. It was true that there was a passion for acquisitior which had seized the minds of some; but this passion, he thought, was capable of being restrained within reasonable limits. When Louisians was acquired, it was open to settlement, and its lands would replace the purchase money ten timesover. Florida was acquired with the same view, but it had not come up to the expectations that were entertained. It was, however, immediately adjoining our territory, and a country which we could build up and defend; and so it was with Texas. But the proposition now was to get an island, separated from us, into which we cannot much an army—a country where the land is already occupied by private proprietors, and where we have no means of reimbursing the treasury.

Mr. C. proceeded to allude to the argument that the Mr. C. proceeded to allude to the argument that the possection of Cuba was necessary for our defence. But who would want to possess Cuba in time of war? A naval power could take it and hold it; and in case of a war with Eagland, which would be better for us to have Cuba and lose it, or not to have it all? It would be a dangerous possession in war, and one that we do not could be possed in page. Did any man approper that the people of dangerous possession in war, and one that we do no need in peace. Did any man suppose that the people of the North would consent to be taxed to bring into the The North would consent to be faxed to bring into this concarry the four hundred thousand slaves who are now in Cuta? That would be reopening the slave trade, indeed. Not only that, but there were two hundred thousand free biacks, to be imported into this country in one day, and five hundred thousand other foreigners, who knew nothing of our laws or our institutions, and yet were to be naturalised at a moment's notice! Even if Cuba could be purchased peaceably and quietly Coba could be purchased reaceably and quietly, we should have to pay two or three hundred dollars a head for this mongrel population—black, white, and gray. He went on to argue that the reason why the South de-He went on to argue that the reason why the South desired the acquisition of Cuba was in order sight their plantations may be lawfully replenished from Cuba—it being atterly impossible to prevent the importation of slaves into Cuba from Africa. The intention of the Executive was to make an offer to Spain for Cuba, which wo know will not be accepted, and then get up as many complaints and claims as possible against Spain, and seize Cuba as indemnity. The President did not want the thirty millious to use; but he wanted as endorsement by Congress of this policy. Mr. C. also took occasion to express his views in opposition to the bill granting the President power to use the military and may a forces of the United States in the cases therein specified. When he had concluded, he had concluded,
'Mr. MALLORY obtained the floor.' He remarked that

Mr. MALLORY obtained the floor. He remarked that he preferred to go on now, late as the hour was, for he saw that unless he did so there would be danger of not reaching a vote upon the bill. The senator from vermont, but spoken as if this measure was supported from the wish to bring a few more slave States into the Union, to support some function equilibrium; but Mr. M. said he did not approach this discussion as a sectional man. Whenever the issue should be presented that the man. Whenever the issue should be presented that the rights of the South in this Union shall depend on such an equilibrium, he should take the responsibility of using what influence he might possess 6, advise his constituents to quit it. This was no tile discussion is hether we should have a vote on this bill or not. The good which a higher rate of duty is levied and molasses, one cent per pound; syrup of sugar, or sugar cane and molasses, one cent per pound; white sugar, (not retained) have a vote on this bill or not. The good would be with a bill or not retained the provides for no customs. Among the nation of the receipts from customs. Among the nation of the receipts from customs. Among the nation of the receipts from customs and on larger at of the receipts from customs. Among the nation would be a provided to support the provides of the receipts from cust

the progress of this country to which she must subt Mr. M. further stated that, in his opinion, Cuba was for sale for money, and had not been for the last query of a contray Mane than that, the disinct tion of Spain to part with Cuba was increasing, and r from its purchase now than we have ever! are father from its purchase now than we have ever been during that time. Spain has seen her American off-spring wandering off, and gave a most unwilling assent to their independence; but he trusted he should be able to convince the Senate that Spain would be willing for a proper consideration—not as an enemy but as a friend, having mutual ties and mutual interests—to part with Cuba to the United States. The views presented in the caldent's message, calculated to expedite the regeners n of Cuba, have touched a chord in the popular hear which has wakened a fervent response throughout the length and breadth of the hand. Scarcely a paper can be taken up, either from the North or South, which does not favor this proposition; thus it was not a sectional is one, and he believed there were in fact more at the North sue, and be believed there were in fact more at the North than at the South in favor it. From the acquisition of fourisina to the present hour, the acquisition of Cuba has been regarded as a necessary consequence of that measure, and nearly every prominent statesonan in the present century, from Jefferson to Bachaman himself, has either directly or indirectly advocated this measure as one of great national policy. Mr. M. enlarged on the importance of Cuba, as a military position, the whole commerce of the Mississippi and the Gulf passing almost within gun-shot of its aboves; and he remarked that he beliaved it was the deliberate intention of the Spanish government, following the lead of England, to turn Cuba into a second Saint Domingo, by literating every African who had following the lead of England, to turn Cuba into a sec-ond Saint Donningo, by liberating every African who had been injorted into that island since 1820. He spoke of the oppressed condition of the people of Cuba, and the corruption which exists among her officers, from the highest to the lowest—from the captulageneral, who takes his bribe in ounces of gold, down to the humble fide-waiter who receives his bribe in dollars. He also re-viewed the previous history of Gen. Concha, who had been condemned to death as a traiter to the Spanish gov-ernment, but had through intrigue made his escape from that deserved sentence, and was sent to oppress the Cu-bans. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. M. gavo way to a motion for alloumnent.

ay to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. BROWN, before the motion was put, seized the pportunity to say that he should desire to morrow to these some remarks to the northern democracy on this

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

KENNEDY also gave notice of his intention to

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, asked leave to report on the Committee on the District of Columbia a bill lecif)ing the terms on which the cities of Washington d Georgetown shall be supplied with water from the

ofomac aqueduct.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected.
Mr. BURNETT moved that the rules be suspended

The SPEAKER informed him that the motion could of be entertained at the state. not be entertained at this time inasmuch as there was privileged already pending.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the arm The House then resumed the consideration of the army ppropriation bill, reported from the Committee of the Vhole on the state of the Union on Saturday last—the mestion being en agreeing to the amendments.

The first amendment, reducing the appropriation for he recruiting service to \$89,999, was agreed to.

The second amendment, appropriating \$38,434-50 for commutation of officers' subsistence, and the sum of 60, and which is destructed for the

commutation of officers' subsistence, and the sum of 60,000 which is deducted from the amount estimated for the
commutation of subsistence to be deducted from the extra rations allowed to the commandants of military posts,
was rejected, so that the appropriation remains at \$98,434-50 for the commutation of officers' subsistence simply.

The amendment reducing the appropriation of \$500,000
for the incidental expenses of the quarternaster's department to \$450,000, with the provize that the amount belaw the estimates shall be deducted from the amount

timated for the pay of laborers in that department,

was agreed to.

The next amendment, reducing the appropriation

The next amendment, reducing the appropriation The next amendment, reducing the appropriation of \$700,000 for barracks, quarters, and repairs, to \$300,000, with the provise that no portion of the money appropriated shall be applied to the construction of government barracks and quarters until plans and full specifications and detailed estimates have been submitted to Congress and approved by a special appropriation therefor, and the further provise that any efficer of the army who, as discussions are supplied to the congress that hereafter undertake to energe the bursing agent, shall hereafter undertake to engage the public credit in advance of the appropriation made by Congress shall, upon conviction before a court martial, be dismissed from the service, unless he can exhibit an

order, in writing, from his superior officer, approved by the President of the United States, was agreed to. The amendment providing that the mileage allowed to officers of the army shall not exceed five cents a mile was rejected - yeas 66, nays 127.

The amendment providing that the mileage allowed to officers of the army shall not be allowed when the officer has been transferred or relieved at his own request was

reed to.

The amendment reducing the appropriation of \$3,490,

000 for the transportation of the army, &c., to \$3,000,-000, and the amendment reducing the appropriation of \$105,000 for the _aedical and hospital departments to .05,000 for the .aedical and 11,000, were severally agreed to. The amendment striking out the appropriations for the The amendment striking out the appropriations for the

epairs of the Allegheny, Benicia, York, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, Watertown and Watervillet assenals, in all \$117,736, was not agreed

to—nyes 78, noes 82.

Mr. MAKSHALL, of Kentucky, moved that the vote ending which — . REAGAN, of Texas, moved that the motion

consider be laid on the table; which motion prevailed-The next amendment, striking out the appropriation

of \$53,910 for repairs and improvements and new ma chinery at the Springfield armory, and the appropriation of \$55,000 for the same purpose at the Harper's Ferry ar-mory, was agreed to—yeas 100, rays 97.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—

VEAS Mesors, Adrain, Abi, Anderson, arkadale, Barr. Bishop, Bosock, Bonhan ryan, Bernett, Caskie, Cavamaugh, Chapin

VEAS—Mosors. Adrain, Ald, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdiale, Barr. Belang, Boscek. Bonham, bowie, Boyce. Bernich, Bryan, Bornett, Caskie, Cavanaugh, Claspinan, John B. Chark, Clay, Joia Cokirane, Cockerdi, Corning, James Crag, Burton Grage, Craw-ford, Carry, Davidson, Bavis of indians, Davis of Miosteappy, Bimick, Dowald Edmandson, Eliott, English, Easts, Fanlkeer, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Garriedl, Gilip, Goode, Greig, Grover, Hall of Ghio, Haish, Hawkies, Hickman, Hodges, Hopkins, Houston, Highies, Heyler, Jackson, Jenking, Jowell, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennessee, Stott, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Essvence, Leidy, Luchser, Machay, McQueen, McLie, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miles, Miller, Miloon, Moore, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Fendleton, Pryton, Phelps of Misouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Philips, Powell, Propos, Phelps of Misouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Philips, Powell, Propos, Bully, Ruffil, Rossell, Smith of Vergland, Sallworth, Stephens, Statt of Fornessee, Smith of Verglan, Sallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stowart of Maryland, Tallist, Taylor of Loniciana, Vallandigham, Vance, Ward, Warkins, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodan, Wootannyke, and Weight of Tennessee, Smith of Verglan, Sallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stowart of Arryland, Tallist, Taylor of Loniciana, Vallandigham, Vance, Ward, Warkins, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodan, Wootannyke, and Weight of Tennessee, 116.

NAYS—Mesors, Abbott, Andrawa, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blass, Engylen, Bullituon, Burlingame, Case, Chaffee, Claveson, Cebic, Cofox, Conjins, Cragin, Cirtie, Decis of Massachusette, Bavis of Iowa, Davas, Dean, Bolk, Bodd, Duffee, Ede, Fennon, Feetre, tilding, Gilman, Gilmar, Gooth, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusette, Harlin, Harris, Hill, Hoard, Hoston, Krim, Kellog, Kofeey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kuskel, of Petunayvania, Leach, Leilor, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kudwaky, Matteen, Mayurad, Morsan, Morsa of Pennsylvania, Parker, Petili, Pize, Potter, Petile, Pavismen, Kennan of New York, Spinnes, Gold, Walshum, Wal

ANOTHER CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

on of Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, a resolu on was adopted to the effect that, as Harry Connelly, of Philadelphia, had refused to appear before the selection Philadelphia, had refused to appear before the selectcommittee appointed to investigate the charges against the late Experintendent of Public Printing when summoned to do so, and as he had left the city last night for Philadelphia, and tried to avoid the service of the summons, the Speaker issue his warrant directing the Sergeant at Arms to take him into custody wherever to be found, and bring him within the bar of the House, to answer for ontempt of the authority of the body.

TREASURY NOTES AND THE TARIFF.

The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be The SPEAKER states the business and to assume the motion of Mr. Printars, of Pennsylvania, submitted on Monday last, to suspend the rules in order to enable him to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, authorizing a new loan, and regulating and fixing the duty on imports, and for other

purposes.

[The bill authorizes the President, within twelve months after its passage, to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, for which transferable stock will be issued; and provides for a change in the sariif with a view to an account of the sariif with a view to an excess a money the arti-

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WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869.

Business Notice.

tou; rolled or hammered from one dellar per ndred pounds; old scrap from six dellars per ton; hirty per centum ad valoron; cigars, forty cents ud, &c.] As the business of the Union cambilatment, in view of the proposed sarge in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all reness for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discound. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, expit to Mr. W. C. Lipecious, jr., who is authorized to make collections a believer, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wanniverse, March 23, 1558—47.

The foregoing notice is not insended to include any agents or collections are considered to the control of the control of the parts of the base only who have performed such service in other parts of the source. The question recurring on the motion that the rules be ayes 49, noes 123.

The motion of Mr. Phillips was then rejected -year

THBORY .- FITTING THE FOOT TO THE SHOE Shakspeare had a poor opinion of theories. Shakpeare is reputed to have been largely endowed with practical wisdom; and he thought mere theories of no more worth than mere dreams :

Thoughts are but dreams till their effects be tried. Doctor Sangrado was a man of theory, Blooding and leeching was his cure for all sorts of ailment and his garrulous apprentice has given us a pathetic account of the effects of his treatment upon a long list of patients. Procrustes had a theory that al adult human beings should be of a fixed length of hody, and he reduced his theory to practice on every one who was unlucky enough to fall into his clutches Some he stretched out to the standard length by means of the excruciating rack; of some he chopped off their surplus proportions by an instrument which is thought to have suggested the guillotine There have been sticklers for religious theory, and Heaven only knows the suffering and torture tha have been inflicted upon the armies of martyrs who have fallen victims to their relentless bigotry. Political theories, too, have been enforced upon whole communities of people to their infinite agony loss, and misery; as witness the effects of emancipa tion in the British West Indies, of the Revolution in France and in Hayti. Indeed, the book which should recount the afflictions to the human race that have resulted from the blind and bigoted enforcement of theories, medical, religious and political, would be the most sanguinary and frightful record that was ever written in the annals of time.

The day of theories is not gone by. We have them in this good, enlightened year 1859. Their inexorable disciples occupy high places in our coun cils. There are Protective theorists and Free-trade theorists in Congress, and they are like to prove so stubbornly wedded to their respective hobbies, so deaf to the suggestions of practical wisdom, that the wheels of government will be brought to a stop and the country be thrown into revolution before they can be induced to accept any measure of practical

The present tariff, at the most liberal estimate, pr duces only twenty per cent. upon the dutiable im ports of the country. This per centage of revenue if it had been levied on the dutiable imports of the last seven or eight years of enormous importations, would have produced an average of but \$42,000,000, as will be seen from what follows :

Year ending- Datiable goods. Revenue which Actual rewould have been under act of raised at a rate 1840. of 20 per cent. \$38,223,669 \$49,017,56 \$191,115,345 183 252 508 30.600.602 236 505.113 47.319.023 271.276,400 54.255.2 2 221.378,384 44.275.637 257 584 236 51.928.937 291.160.835 58.522.167 202.293.875 (actual) 42.046,277 1854 1854 1856 1856

The table shows an average, for seven years of uinous inflated importations, of forty seven millione on the dutiable goods of the tariff of 1846. But the free list under the tariff of 1857 is much larger than was the free list under the tariff of 1846; and consequently the dutiable goods under the tariff of 1857, if that tariff had been in force from 1851 to 1857, would have been much smaller than the dutiable goods in the foregoing table, on which we have calculated a revenue of twenty per cent. This will appear from the fact that while the dutiable goods in the year 1856-7 under the tariff of 1846, were only sixty-six millions less than the total importations, the dutiable goods in 1857-'8, under the tariff of 1857, were eighty millions less than the total importations; the tariff of 1846 having levied duties on eighty-two per cent. of the importations, while the tariff of 1857 levies them on only seventytariff of 1857 would have produced on the importation of the years in which the tariff of 1846 was in force, we must not merely compute twenty per cent. upon the dutiable goods of the tariff of 1846, but on a sum as much less than this amount, as seventytwo per cent. is less than eighty-two per cent.-that is to say, on a sum twelve per cent. less than the first amount. As therefore the third column in the table we have just presented gives an av erage of \$47,000,000 a year, the real amount which the tariff of 1857 would have produced with its rate of duty and list of undutiable goods, would have been twelve per cent. less than forty-seven, or only forty-two millions of dollars per anuum.

The case is therefore plain that, on the basis o Mr LOVEJOY, of Illinois, contended that men who, twenty-five years ago, deliberately recorded their sentiments that slavery was an evil, now aspiring to gubern-torial honors, have renounced their sentiments, and given in their adherence to the dogma that slavery is not an evil but a blessing, and instead of being a wrinkted hag from the bottomless pit covered all over with harlotry, it is an angel of beauty.

Mr OTERO, of New Mexico, obtained leave to print a speech upon the Indian depredations in the Territory of New Mexico. the enormous importations into the country of the period from 1851 to 1857, the tariff of 1857 produces per annum only an average revenue of \$42,000,000, and cannot by possibility produce more than \$45,-000,000 in a series of years. Now, it is not contanded even by our "skeleton" economists our men who will not admit that the country is growing daily New Mexico.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, urged the immediate revision of the tariff, contending that it was not Pennsylvania, but the whole country that desired it. The people of Pennsylvania did not wish to incur a large public debt, and for this reason advocated a higher rate of duty. He was opposed to the tariff of 1857, and in factor of its reuseal. in magnitude and power-our men who hitch them selves to the rear of the car of progress and are constantly pulling backwards towards the periods of 1840 and 1800 our men who insist upon reducing the nation from its present masculine maturity to a second infancy with its feebleness, its dwarfish Mr. HATCH, of New York, said the inland commerce of the United States amounted to five thousand and eighty-seven millions of dollars in 1855, and it was owing to the decline in that commerce that the revenue had declined. If the tariff should be raised, the Northwest must pay for it; for consumption had reached its maximum at the South and its minimum at the North; hence the people of that portion of the confederacy were entitled to have their channels of commerce improved for the purpose of cheapening their articles of consumption, and increasing the value of their productions. The seven years' denial of equal rights to the lake States to appropriations for inland commerce had done more to dimensions, and its bib and tucker; -we say even these men do not contend that the regular expenses of the government since the fall of money in value and the rise of prices, can be reduced to less than \$50,000,000. This is five or eight millions more than the present tariff will produce on the inflated importations which caused the crash of 1857. But, seven years' denial of equal rights to the lake States to appropriations for inland commerce had done more to prolong the existence of an anti-slavery party than any religious sentiment enlisted in its behalf.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, obtained leave to print a speech in defence of the present Secretary of the Treasury—lirst, in regard to his estimates; and, second, in relation to his conduct in purchasing part of the indemnities of the country during the late revulsion, showing that his conduct was right so far as the purchase was concerned and, instead of taking money out, it absolutely put money a the treasury. even supposing that the public lands are not voted away in Homesteads and to Fourrierite colleges in the West-that a pension bill is not saddled upon the treasury at the cost of eight or twelve million per annum, and that the five or eight millions of deficiency, above shown, shall be made up from the proceeds of land sales; even in that case, what is to be done for the debt of sixty-five millions out standing, and to provide for those contingencies and emergencies which are over trising in the experience of great nations?

To all these practical considerations our theorists are mum. They prefer that the government shall

go to destruction, that the navy shall rot, the army starve, and that the great Dome itself,

Yes, all which it preclopes shall discove; And, like this inequatantial pageant, factor, Love not a rack behind;

rather than that their precious theory shall fall into disrepute-rather than that their chef d'auvre of statesmanship—the tariff of 1857—anall be changed by the dotting of an i or the crossing of

"Long before the working of their measure had een seen, before its sufficiency for the end proposed had been demonstrated, our theorists had resolved that it should be final, as a law of the Medes and Persians. We do not exaggerate when we say that this is theory a la folie, unless, indeed, our theorists feel conscious of the immediate inspiration of Minerva, and claim the positiveness of unerring wisdom

"Had any statesman of this school ever a tight shoe? We do not want to know the story of the shoe, and the when and where; but simply to ask such a staterman whether he accepted it as a final shoe, or whether he sent it back to be stretched, or flung it away, as the wisest man might be excused for doing? He walked in the shoe as if he would walk on egg-shells without crushing them; his soul was in his foot all his sensibilities seemed bundled up and crushed in calf-skin, his eyes were ready to weep for his toes, his blood rose against the maker, he cursed the last in his bitterhess of spirit, and resolved it should be no last, no final measure for him. Now let us see him confronted with the shoemaker, let him point out with a fond and tender touch the precise place where the accursed thing pinched his dear flesh, and imagine the shoemaker resolutely to reply: 'Why sir, when I cut out the leather of that shoe for your foot I intended it to be final, and sent it home to you as final and finished, and I am determined not to make any alteration in it. It ought to satisfy you, and will if you have a reasonable foot; the measure is a very large one, and in short it must fit you, for I resolved, when I made it, that you should have no other!" . What! cries the statesman must not I, who wear it, know best when the sho pinches, and have I not a right to have my shoes made as I think proper?' 'Not at my shop,' replies the fashionable tradesman, with a civil bow, but : confident air. 'If your wornhip wants to put your feet in barges, and dislocate your ancles, you mus find another to serve you. 'The shoe is finished final! I will never change or alter it. I was never out in my measure.

"Now, we do suppose that a revenue system is a sicer thing to make than a shoe, and that a legislator might have more doubts about the fitness of the one for a great government than a shoemaker of the fitness of the other for a particular foot; and he must be a prodigious theorist or a demi-god, the rashest of speculators or the wisest of beings, who says of an untried measure, or rather of one already found defective : 'This thing is fixed, final, and there shall be no fault allowed and no change permitted in it."

THE PEOPLE IN THE STATES—THE DEMOCRACY OF MICHIGAN.

We turn from the theorists to men of practical sense and plain-speaking, down-right democracy The doings and sayings of this sort of men may b found in the copious proceedings of the Michigan Democratic State Convention which we publish to day. We rejoice to find in these proceedings the true ring of the genuine democratic coin of the olden time. The enthusiasm, straightforwardness, hopefulness, and earnestness of the democrats of Michigan is refreshing in these vicious, gloomy times, when individual selfishness, opiniativeness, and reck lessness of the common welfare, are disintegrating and destroying the greatest and best party that ever ruled a country's destiny in the tide of time. At crisis when it has become apparent that there is no democratic party in Washington or among the politicians, it is gratifying to see it springing up again in the States, among the people, like another Phoenix

from its ashes. Like the foliage and vegetation of nature, great po litical parties have their winter and their spring sea The frost of selfishness, the folly and venality of politicians, may blast them till they fall, decay and rot; but the spring season comes on again in the country, and the green grass springs up and veomen. Those who expect a resuscitation of the democratic party must not turn their eyes like Lot's wife to the Capitol; they must look away from Washngton, to the fountain source of all honest princi ple, to the home of patriotism, honesty, and all fidelity-among the people-in the States.

The heartsome zeal, sincerity, and unity which ac nated the democracy of Connecticut the other day in convention assembled, was a stinging rebuke to the anarchy and demoralization which reign su preme among the democracy here; and the enthusi astic proceedings and spontaneous harmony of the democrats of Michigan come as a scorching plast r of pepper and salt after the Connecticut rebuke We shall continue to publish these proceedings of the people in the States; for there is in them a handwriting on the wall for backsliding politicians-they toll their Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

RETRENCHMENT RETRENCHED

In the proceedings of Congress on Saturday, the rmy appropriation bill being under consideration ve observe the following amendment, which had been anticipated by the War Department twenty-four years, and which has been rigidly enforced during that long period :

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, next offered an addi-tional provise that the noleage shall not be allowed when the officer has been transferred or relieved at his own request: which was adopted without division.

Army Regulations 1835, page 149, paragraph 66 a na fallows :

"Officers who exchange with each other or who ob tain transfers from their own to other corps will not be entitled to any allowance for the journeys performed in consequence of such exchange or transfer."

The same regulation is reiterated in the Regula ions of 1841, paragraph 989, page 192, and in the Regulations of "57, paragraph 1,006." When offiers are permitted to exchange stations, the public vill not be put to expense of transportation, which would have been saved if such exchange had not been permitted."

A correspondent of the Honolulu Advertiser says it is generally believed that the Hawalian outdon is fast dimin-ishing in numbers, and lepding, as far as the natives are concerned, to extinction. Taking the attendance upon the public schools as an index, the opinion appears to be a correct and. The schools which, in 1848, contained 468 pupils, there were last year but 149 pupils.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, February 20, 1859

New York, February 20, 1859

The President's special message to Congress sking that the necessary power be conferred on him to employ the hand and naval forces of the U. ited States to protect the lives and property of American citisens crossing the ieth-mus routes, and to prevent these important highways between our Atlantic and Pacific States being closed at the arbitrary caprice of the governments of the countries which those routes traverse, or in case of their being involved in domestic or foreign war, is justly considered by all parties one of the most important and able State papers ever communicated to Congress by the Executive of the United States. With the exception of the opposition journals and the most rabid and factious opponents of the President and of the democratic party, the entire community desires and hopes that the President's request may be immediately conceded as a matter of urgent necessity for the protection of our citizens and the commercial interests of the comitty against assault and interruption from Mexico and the petry republics of Central and South America.

When we reneember the Panama viote of the 14th of April.

terests of the country against assault and interruption from Mexico and the petty republics of Central and South America.

When we remember the Panama dots of the 14th of April, 1856, for which the republic of New Granads has failed to atone to this hour, and a recurrence of which is possible—I would almost say probable—at any moment; when we remember the events which have taken place in Nicangua and Costa Rica during the last few years, and the wrongs and insults which American citizens have suffered from the governments of those republics during that time, and for which no redress has yet been offered; when we consider the past and present condition of Mexico, the series of outrages which American citizens have suffered at the hands of the Mexicans, and to a renewal of which they are now more than ever exposed; and when we consider the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake in those countries, and the absolute right of our citizens to the amplest protection of their government against violence, lost, or insult at the hands of any foreign nation—not only can it not be said that President Buchanan has asked for an undue extension of his constitutional powers, but it must be unhesitatingly asserted by every American worthy of the name, that had he failed to ask for that increase of his power, at the present-juncture, he would not have faithfully and fully discharged. o ask for that increase of his power, at the present june are, he would not have faithfully and fully discharges to ask for that herease of his power, at the present juncture, he would not have faithfully and folly discharged
his duty as Chief Magistrate of the mation. The civilized powers of the world have always considered it the
very basis of international intercourse, that every nation
claiming to be independent is bound to protect the lives
and property of foreigners resident in, or passing through
its territory, and, in case of faiture to fulfil this deligation, is liable to punishment from the government of that
country whose citizens have suffered wrong.

On more than one occasion have England and France
used force to compel foreign governments to atome for insults offered to their subjects, (some of them very obscure—Don Pacifico, for instance;) and there was no
sentiment ever uttered which found a more responsive
echo in the hearts of the British people than the tamons
'cour Romanus um' speech of Lord Palmerston.

Of all the great nations of the world is the United
States to be the only one whose Executive is powerless to
avenge the wrongs of its citizens! Can Americans be
robbed, murdered, and reviled by every insignificant little State that chooses to rob, or murder, or revile them?

of all the assection. 'If any an American citizen,' in

tle State that chooses to rob, or murder, or revile them and is the assertion—"I am an American citizen," instead of being as it was the "cees Remanus sum" of the ancient Romans, the surest protection as well as the highest boast of every American in every clime, to be an encouragement of foreign aggression on his rights and dignity, and therefore a thing to be ashamed of and con-

ceated?

Congress, in failing to adopt the joint resolution intro-duced in the Senate, last May, by Senator Gwin, which proposed to arm the President with sufficient authority proposed to arm the President with sufficient authority to enforce the adjustment of our outstanding differences with New Granada, Central America, and Mexico, committed a grievous error, and is alone responsible that these differences are still unsettled. When the people's representatives are personded, as they must be persuaded in the case of Mr. Buchanan, that whatever additional power they confer on the President for the defence of their country and its honor, will be furnly and discreetly used, it is their solemn duty to confer that power at pace. By being prepared to avenge insult or repel attack, insult and attack are best avoided, and the blezsings of peace best assured.

and attack are best avoided, and the crizens of this great assured. It is hoped most ardently by the citizens of this great commercial emporium, whose interests are so largely involved in the protection of Americans crossing the 1sthmus routes, and in the freedom of those commercial gangways from all interruption, that Congress will now repair its fault of last session by at once adopting the President's recommendation. Those who refuse from factions motives will have a heavy account to settle with the people. ADSUM.

[COMMUNICATED] THE ARMY—THE SENATORS AND THE BRIGA

To the Editors of the Union :

The attacks upon the army, upon its officers and men have been so persistent and so unrelenting, on the part of certain members of Congress, as to elicit general remark

and attention. It is impossible not to think that there is betrayed in this movement something amounting almost to personal malignity. This is strange, considering the amount and nature of the service performed for the whole country by the army of the United States. It should be remembered, moreover, that all history shows that legislators, as well as private individuals, who hav confined their attacks to one particular class or order of men, not absolutely proved to be undescrying, allowing no consideration whatever to abate their rigor, neither pa triotism nor generosity, neither love of country nor of me have ever risen to the highest order of statesmanship and to the heart, and very detrimental to honest fame In the debate on the 15th instant, a senator remarks

that he thought that the pay of the army officers was to high; it was higher than the compensation of the same order of talent in any other profession. A brigadier gen eral now receives more than a United States senator, an he thought that it required a higher degree of talent to govern this great country than it did to govern a briga le especially in time of peace; &c., &c. In the first place it is to be observed, with all deference, that the same order of talent could not be applied to any other profession It wouldn't work at all. It is not disputed that it require a higher degree of talent to govern this great country that it does to govern a brigade. Yet, while a brigadier govern his brigade, it is suggested that no one senator quite go erns this great country. Therefore, as the lawyers and loci cal have it, a non sepatur seems to follow on this point. It is possible that half a dozen, or a dozen or score ever of senators, might absent themselves from their chambu and this great country not be very bally governed-s least not go to ruin. Particularly might they were not very regular in giving their votes, or if they did not exercise that high privilege as the best interests of the republic plainly required. And if these gen tlemen should absolutely refuse to return, they might be take themselves to some other Incrative calling, as the frequently do when their term expires, and they prefer not to go back to the Senate. Not so with the brigaliers though, and the other officers of the army. The attain their position with great difficulty, and after much hardship and privation. By the time they reach the rank of brigadiers, if the bullet or death in any other for pares them so long, they are unfitted for, and are shut out from, all other professions. Should they be obliged to hang up their swords, to be fed from the hand of clar ity, or stanvation would be their lot.

And then there are so many fewer brigadiers than sen-

tors, and their services are so different. It is one the to sit on a nicely-cushioned chair, or to stand on a softly carpeted floor, and then even to make a great speech which dectrifies the great country, not forgetting the constitu ients. It is another thing to sit on a suddle for a dozen hours or so a day, under the broiling sun or the biting cold, or to foot it over the bleak and sterile plains and the vast wildernesses of the West, as some of the bright diers and other officers of the army, and a few of the make and file; have done in old times and of late years! And then, too, fighting and talking are different things, nevel toind how well you talk.

Another senator remarked that he was in favor of to ow that he was in carnest about renchment : and, to the the matter, and was willing to begin at home, if amendment (hitting down the pay) thould prevail, should follow up the movement by a proposition to duce the pay of members of Congress. Under all circumstances of the case, it is respectfully submitted the it would have been in much better taste to have made